



Hermann Grape Nurseries

ED. KEMPER & CO.
PROPRIETORS

Hermann, Mo.
SPRING 1908

NORTON'S VIRGINIA SEEDLING
GROWN FROM CUTTINGS
A SPECIALTY.

All Long Distance and Telegraph Orders Transmitted by Local Phone

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

Correspondence solicited in English and German.

Packing, no charges for, and goods delivered free, f. o. b. cars or express office, at Hermann, Mo.

Early Orders are sometimes necessary to secure the special variety and get stock in time. We are rushed during the shipping season.

True to Name. We use the greatest care to have all our vines reliable and true to name, and will, on proper proof, replace anything that may not prove true to name. It is mutually agreed, between the purchaser and ourselves, that we shall not at any time be held responsible for more than the original cost of vines.

Shipments. Small shipments should be sent by mail (limit 4 lbs.) or express; and in ordering goods to go by freight it is best to make your orders exceed 100 pounds, as most railroad companies charge the same for twenty or thirty pounds as for the above. All goods must be paid for in advance or C. O. D., one-fourth payable in advance and goods sent C. O. D., subject to examination, (which means that the party examining the goods at the depot before paying for them and taking them off, and if goods give satisfaction, the party is to pay the balance on the goods). In case the goods do not give satisfaction, they can be returned, and in such case if the transportation charges do not amount to the one-fourth payment, the remainder will be returned at once to the party having made such payment.

Persons Unacquainted with the different varieties can leave the selection to us, in which case we select as planting for ourselves.

Remittance. Never send money without having your letter registered, unless you send per postoffice order, express money order or bank deposit. Express money orders are cheap and convenient for those that don't like to do any writing.

Substitution. When orders come in late it is customary, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (as will occasionally occur in all establishments), to substitute in its place a similar sort, if there is such, always labeling correctly. Should it be desirable for us not to do this, please state "No Substitution" on your order.

Planting Time. In fall from the last of October till the ground freezes up. In spring, March, April and May.

PRICE LIST.

VARIETIES	2 Year or Extra Select 1 Year No. 1, each	2 Year or Extra Select 1 Year No. 1, per 10	2 Year or Extra Select 1 Year No. 1, per 25	1 Year, No. 1, per 100	1 Year, No. 1, per 1,000	2 Year, No. 1 per 100	2 Year, No. 1 per 1,000
Agawam	\$0.08	\$0.70	\$1.40	\$2.00	\$18.00	\$2.80	\$25.00
Aroma (New) .....	.25	2.00	4.00	9.00			
Blue Black .....	.10	.80	1.60	4.50			
Barry .....	.10	.80	1.60	4.50			
Brighton .....	.07	.60	1.10	2.50	22.00	4.50	35.00
Black Pearl .....	.10	.80	1.60	4.50			
Concord .....	.06	.50	1.00	1.70	15.00	2.50	22.00
Champion .....	.06	.50	1.00	2.20	20.00	3.30	30.00
Catawba .....	.07	.60	1.10	2.00	16.00	3.00	24.00
Campbell's Early .....	.20	1.25	2.50	6.00	55.00	10.00	90.00
Clinton .....	.07	.60	1.10	2.00			
Delaware .....	.07	.60	1.10	2.80	25.00	4.00	38.00
Dry Hill Beauty (New) .....	.20	1.25	2.50	6.00			
Elvira .....	.06	.50	1.00	1.70	15.00	2.50	22.00
Eaton .....	.20	1.25	2.50	6.00			
Early Ohio .....	.12	1.00	2.00	5.50			
Goethe .....	.07	.60	1.10	2.00	16.00	3.00	24.00
Herbmont .....	.12	1.00	2.00	4.50			
Hermann .....	.10	.80	1.60	4.50	40.00	6.00	50.00
Ives .....	.05	.50	1.00	1.70	15.00	2.50	22.00
Lady Washington .....	.15	1.20	2.40	6.00			
Moore's Early .....	.08	.70	1.40	2.20	20.00	3.30	30.00
Moore's Diamond .....	.08	.70	1.40	2.00	18.00	2.80	25.00
Martha .....	.07	.60	1.10	2.50	22.00	3.50	33.00
Mo. Riesling, No. 1 .....	.06	.50	1.00	1.70	15.00	2.50	22.00
Montifore (New) .....	.12	1.00	2.00	5.00	45.00		
Marsala (New) .....	.12	1.00	2.00	5.00	45.00	6.50	60.00
McPike (see D. list)							
Neosho .....	.10	.80	1.60	4.50			
Northern Muscadine .....	.08	.70	1.40	2.20			
Niagara .....	.08	.70	1.40	2.00	18.00	2.80	25.00
Norton's Vir. Seedling .....	.10	.80	1.60	4.50	40.00	6.00	50.00
Perkins .....	.07	.60	1.10	2.50	22.00	3.50	30.00
Red Riesling (New) .....	.10	.80	1.60	4.50	40.00	6.00	50.00
Ruby .....	.10	.80	1.60	4.50			
Taylor .....	.10	.80	1.60	4.50	40.00	6.00	50.00
Telegraph .....	.08	.70	1.40	3.00		5.00	
Wyoming .....	.07	.60	1.10	2.80	25.00	4.50	40.00
Worden .....	.06	.50	1.00	2.00	18.00	3.00	27.00
Woodruff Red .....	.12	1.00	2.00	4.00	38.00	6.00	57.00

REFERENCES. Hermann Savings Bank, Hermann, Mo.,
and People's Bank, Hermann, Mo.

One-year No. 2 vines, at 50 per cent off the price of one-year No. 1.

Each, 10 and 25, also all "special offers," are sent free to any destination in the United States at the price quoted here; we will send them either by mail or express, as most convenient and cheapest to us, and if ordered with larger orders, where the purchaser pays the transportation charges, we will allow 25 per cent off, that is from the each, 10 and 25 column.

We will send 50 at 100 and 500 at 1,000 rates.

Ten, 25, 100 and 1,000 may be made up of not to exceed 2, 3, 5, 10 varieties respectively.

All varieties where the price is not given by the 1,000 we do not grow extensively.

All these special offers are sent (either by express or mail) free to any destination in the United States.

When we send them by mail they will be trimmed ready for planting to reduce them in weight.

Special Offer "A."

For 75 cents we will send four each of the following varieties: Concord, Ives, Elvira and Missouri Riesling.

Special Offer "B."

For \$1.00 we will send four each of Moore's Early (black), Brighton (red), Niagara (yellow), Elvira (White).

Special Offer "C."

For \$1.25 we will send one each of the following: Moore's Diamond, Perkins, Norton's, Martha, Aroma, Concord, Niagara, Catawba, Moore's Early, Elvira and Marsala.

Special Offer "D."

For \$1.50 we will send two each of the following varieties: Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Norton's Virginia Seedling, Ives (all black), Niagara, Martha (yellow), Delaware, Brighton, Perkins (red), Elvira and Mo. Riesling (white).

Special Offer "E."

For \$2.00 we will send two each of the following new and leading varieties: Aroma, Dry Hill, Marsala, Montifiore, Red Riesling (all new); Norton's Virginia Seedling, Woodruff Red, Catawba, Concord, Niagara, Delaware and Moore's Early.

Special Offer "F."

For \$3.75 we will send one each of every variety that we have on our Price List.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

Agawam. Red; berries are of good size, bunches medium; ripens the beginning of September; easily winter killed.

Aroma. Red; a new variety; bunches middle size, berries larger than any variety we know. Very likely it will be, if once known, one of the most sought table grapes on account of its fine aroma and large berries. Ripens the middle of August.

Barry. Black; bunches smaller, but berries larger than Concord; not very productive; rots easy; ripens the last of August.

Brighton. Red; known as a good variety; bunches and berries middle size; ripens the middle of August.

Black Pearl. Bunches and berries small; ripens last of August.

Blue Black. Ripens the first of August; bunches and berries medium.

Concord. Black; one of the best vines for an arbor and still one of the best varieties for general use where it does not rot; will do good in almost any soil; bunches and berries are of good size; ripens the last of August.

Catawba. Red; bunches large and berries of good size; ripens the beginning of September.

Champion. Black; bunches and berries medium; ripens the beginning of September.

Campbell's Early. Black; new; very much recommended in some localities; rots easy.

Clinton. Black; recommended for arbor where same is planted mostly for shade; bunches and berries small; ripens the last of August.

Dry Hill Beauty. Red; bunches and berries of good size; does not rot; ripens the last of August.

Delaware. Red; very sweet; ripens the first of September; bunches medium, berries small.

Eaton. Black; large berries and large bunches; ripens last of August.

Elvira. White; ripens the last of August; bunches and berries medium; eminently productive, often bearing from 4 to 6 bunches from one eye, and does not rot, but no good for an arbor, for if you leave too long vines it overbears.

Early Ohio. Black; bunches and berries medium size; ripens the beginning of August.

Gothe. Yellow; very sweet and has a fine aroma; ripens first of September; bunches medium, berries large.

Herbemont. Dark red; bunches large, but berries very small; a very sweet grape, but liable to rot.

Ives. Black; an old reliable variety; does not rot and is one of the earliest ripening; bunches and berries of good size, and ripens the beginning of August.

Lady Washington. Black; bunches and berries small; ripens last of August.

Lady Washington. White; ripens the beginning of September; bunches and berries small.

Moore's Early. Black; a seedling from the Concord, which it resembles very much; ripens the middle of August; berries large and bunches medium.

Mo. Riesling No. 1. White; a good wine grape and a fine table grape; ripens the first of September; bunches and berries medium.

Martha. Yellow; very sweet; similar to the Concord, except in color; ripens same time; bunches and berries some smaller.

Montefiore. Black; ripens the last of August; berries and bunches medium; does not rot.

Marsala. Red; a new variety; it is an excellent wine and also table grape; does not rot; ripens the last of August; bunches and berries are of good size.

McPike. Regarding this highly recommended variety we wish to say that if those that we bought of the introducer for McPike are true to name they are not as good as the old Concord in this locality.

Moore's Diamond. Yellow; bunches and berries about the size of Concord; ripens the middle of August.

Neosho. Black; bunches medium, berries small; very productive; ripens last of August.

Niagara. Yellow; bunches and berries are of good size; ripens the last of August, but will rot where the Concord rots.

Northern Muscadine. Glossy berries, and are medium size; bunches small.

Norton's Virginia Seedling. Black; bunches large, berries small; ripens the middle of September, and is about the best grape in Missouri for wine; also a good table grape.

Perkins. Light red; bunches and berries good size; ripens the beginning of September; a good vine as far as known.

Red Riesling. A new dark red grape; it is hardy, stood 26 below zero all right; does not rot, and is one of the best wine and table grapes; bunches medium, berries of good size; ripens the middle of September.

Ruby. Black; bunches and berries small; almost impossible to distinguish them from Black Pearl.

Telegraph. Black; bunches and berries medium; very subject to rot; ripens the last of August.

Taylor. White; bunches and berries small; ripens the beginning of September; recommended for arbor.

Woodruff Red. Bunches middle size, berries large; ripens the first of September.

Worden. Black; bunches and berries of good size; ripens the last of August.

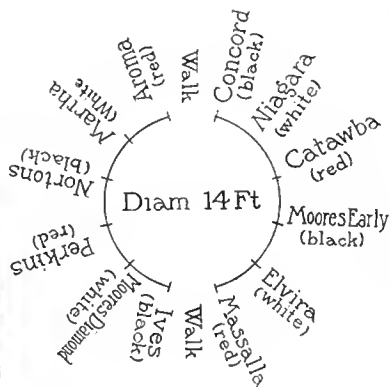
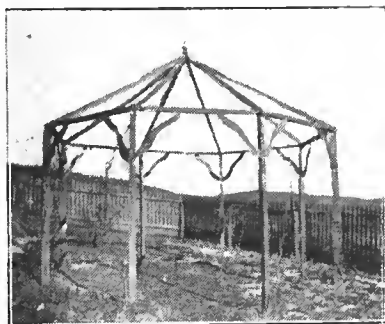
Wyoming Red. Light red; bunches and berries medium; ripens the middle of September.

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE THAT LIVE IN THE CITY.

Our Horticultural Society secretary, Prof. Goodman, said to the State Horticultural Class in January, 1900: "I think the people in the city should plant a few grape vines if they have no other space to spare they could plant next to a woodshed or any other building, and let them grow up." These are wise words. If your back yard be ever so small, room for a few grape vines can be found, and very, very often back yards are found rather unpleasant sights. Nothing will so redeem these places as a few grape vines. They bloom and bear, and the great pleasure to eat the fresh grapes direct from the vines.

Best varieties for this purpose are: Moore's Early and Concord, both black. The first named is very early and the latter is, as everybody knows, the old stand-by. It will do fair under the most careless treatment. Niagara and Martha, both white. Marsala and Aroma, red; the latter the most aromatic grape we know and has very large berries.

Following we give a plan if you don't want to plant near a building or along a walk; also a cut of the trellis work from a photograph.



Plant as shown in above diagram. Save this circular and you will always be able to tell which is which. For prices of these vines see Special Offer "C," on another page of this circular. The trellis work is not needed the first year, can do without two years; have to drive small stakes to each vine. Remember, they need cultivation the first few years; also that they should not stand too close to large trees.

Small orders up to twenty-five are usually sent by mail and are always trimmed ready for planting by us to reduce them in weight. Plant them as if you plant a tree. The first fall or winter after planting the entire growth should again be cut off; the second you may leave one cane two to three feet long, and if it has made a very strong growth you may leave two canes or the one some longer; the third year you may leave two canes say four to five feet, and so on. In future years you should always remember that the stronger the growth the more and longer canes you should leave, and if the growth gets poorer you have to leave less and shorter canes. These canes should always be from the last summer's growth and come out of as young wood as possible. If the soil should be entirely too poor it may be necessary to manure them. Good stable manure is best. Dig hole between the vines and throw the manure in, again covering with ground.

Summer Pruning—Pinch off one joint beyond the last bunch. It should be done before blooming to force them quick over blooming. This summer pruning, however, is not absolutely necessary, but the fall or winter pruning must be, and that is all the work you have on your vines; you can do this at any leisure hour some fine late fall or winter day.

Warning—We have no agents. If an agent comes to you and tells you that we only have the common varieties, ask him if the variety he may brag has been tested by the State Experiment Station or the U. S. Pomologist. If he says that it is not, then no doubt it is a commoner variety than we have; but if he says that it has been tested, let him show up the Official Report of same and thus be saved from humbug.

Nearly every state now has an Experiment Station, and if the state has not, we have the United States Pomologist at Washington, D. C. If it is given to either of them they test any fruit and report free of charge what it is.

